

To make good hay is quite as much an art as to make good butter. It is not too much to say, that two-thirds of the hay which is sent to market either in bales or in wagons, is made of the first quality. As, however, the difference between first and second class hay is generally understood by the consumer, the prices vary but little between the one and the other. Yet it cannot be doubted, that one ton of hay properly harvested and properly cured contains an amount of nutriment equal to a ton and a half of hay cut at the wrong season, or subjected to deterioration by improper management. We will take that favorite hay, "Timothy," as an illustration, and we beg leave to state that our remarks upon Timothy will apply to all other grasses. Timothy, when brought to market, frequently varies from a light straw color to a dark fawn. In this condition, it is evident that a portion of its nutritious qualities have been lost. The proper time for cutting Timothy, as repeated experiments have proved, is that period when the sugar and soluble matter contained in the stem and blade has reached the maximum when by the next process, it would be converted into store. Now the period when the chinchurine juices are most abundant, "is when the grasses are in full bloom, and before the seed has matured. If cut at that time, the whole of the nutritive properties of the grass will be retained; if left until later, two results will ensue:—the maturing of the seed will materially expend the land upon which it is grown, whilst the nutriment furnished by the seed will not compensate for the loss of nutriment in the stem and blade. In point of an acreable product, also, there is a manifest difference—the greatest weight of grass and the largest amount of nutriment being furnished by the plant when in flower. That we are not exaggerating the importance of a due regard being paid to cutting hay at the proper season will be readily understood when we state that the best authorities agree in this—"that plants of nearly all sorts if cut when in full vigor—which is at the time of flowering—and afterwards carefully dried, without any waste of their nutritive juices, contain nearly double the quantity of nutritive matter which they do when allowed to attain full growth and make some progress towards decay."

This fact being established, the next points requiring explanation are, what constitutes the philosophy of hay making, and what problem is most in conformity with it. First, then, to the philosophy of hay making. It is thus explained:

"Experiments show that out of the various constituents of which grass is composed, the cellulose, starch, gluten, and sugar, which are soluble matter, are alone retained in the body of an animal for the purpose of life, whilst the bitter extractive and saline matters being considered as assisting or modifying the functions of digestion—rather than being truly nutritive parts of the compound—and being voided with the woody fibre. The woody fibre does not tend to give bulk to the food, and therefore, in consequence when moderately filled, brings into use muscles into active exercise which tend to promote healthy digestion, by keeping the food in constant motion."

"The principal object, then, which is to be attained at in hay making is to retain the soluble portion of the grass in perfect integrity." How is this to be accomplished? We give *modus operandi* as briefly as is consistent with clearness of statement.

"The mowers should be good workmen; the grass of good quality and kept perfectly sharp. The grass should be cut evenly and as near to the ground as possible—an inch saved below is equivalent to two inches above—and, moreover, a close cutting facilitates the growth of the grass over again. As soon as the dew is off, the grass should be shaken up and loosened to let the air penetrate through it—if heavy, it would be spread around to some distance. As soon as the sun acquires power, the swath should be again shaken up and turned over, the object being to prevent its becoming bleached by the action of the sun, by retaining its color even when dry enough to rake up into winnows, and once thrown into cocks—the proper color of well made hay being a light tea green. This process should be followed up day after day, until the whole crop has been cut and secured. Each day, however, the hay thrown into cock the day preceding, should, if the weather continues fine, be thrown open and lightly spread to hasten the drying, and towards evening may be thrown into cocks again until it is hauled to the stack or barn, where it is to be permanently stored. The earlier this is done after the moisture has been evaporated the better the hay will be, and the more certain it is to retain its fine tea green color. The following points are essential:

The newly cut hay must be preserved from the damaging effect of dew and rain. If rain falls upon grass newly cut, the swaths should not be disturbed until fair weather sets in.

Never meddle with hay either in swath or in stack, during moist cloudy weather, or when a storm is impending.

When sunshine resumes, shake out the hay as dry as quickly as possible, and as soon as it dries, throw it into winnows or cocks. Shake it out for an hour or two the next morning, and then haul all that is cured to the place where it is to be stacked or deposited.

**OR THE FAIRFAX STAMPEDE.**

Twelve hundred "gentlemen," sent F. F. V. 's.  
Taking at Fairfax their elegant feast,  
Early on morning moved away by a drum,  
Meantime to slay four-fifty of "the sons—"  
Daring Twelve Hundred!

What did those fire-eating gentlemen do,  
Who were in numbers as fifty to two?  
Saw, did they pitch the vile piglets out  
Straight to the place where the sons—  
Furious Twelve Hundred!

Oh! not at all; and that wasn't the worst;  
Into their camp the vulgarities lent;  
This way and that way, like centaurs they wheeled,  
While from the battle shock helplessly reared  
Treason's Twelve Hundred!

Some of the "heroes" broke over the head;  
Several of their d'vils, were knocked on the head;  
Others, caught up by their soap-locks, were borne  
Off from the battle ground, captives fallen—  
Hapless Twelve Hundred!

Twenty or thirty were "swiped out," and five  
Flushed from the village, much scared, but alive;  
What of the rest of those Bayards become,  
Has not been breathed by the trumpet of fame—  
Ill-used Twelve Hundred!

Scattered F. F. V. 's. how your passions' most ill!  
Brave fire-fighters, as they "sacredly" still  
Up by "mad-dicks," unopposed! looms  
Twelve hundred licked by a troop of dragons—  
Nonplussed Twelve Hundred!

Henceforth, O! "Chivalry," be not so proud;  
If you are pacific proof, don't say it so loud;  
Don't call us Northern men "distasteful bodies"  
Think! how from forty-five Northern's swords,  
Find your Twelve Hundred!

Though we may not be all "gentlemen born,"  
Don't upon that account laugh us to scorn;  
Steadfast, believe us, "kitties" of the South,  
Often-times laugh on the wrong side of the mouth—  
Ask the Twelve Hundred!

Look at our muscles, all strung for the right;  
Look at our eyes, full of terrible light;  
Though we've no sight to turn pale at our nod,  
Yet we can suffer for Home, Freedom and God—  
Four to One Hundred!

**A Methodist Anecdote.**

A well-known Methodist, who was travelling  
on an baggage through the State of Massachusetts, stopped once, on the Saturday Summer day,  
at a cottage by the roadside, and requested  
some refreshments for himself and beast. This  
was readily granted by the worthy New England  
dame; so the parson dismounted, and having  
seen his horse well cared for, entered the  
cottage and partook of refreshment, which was  
cheerfully placed before him. For some time  
past there had been no rain, and the country  
seemed literally parched up. The minister entered  
into conversation with the old lady, and  
remarked upon the dryness of the season.

"Yes," she replied, "unless we have some  
rain soon, all my betts, cucumbers and cabbages  
will be good for nothing; and I think all  
the ministers ought to pray for rain."

The worthy divine informed her that he was  
a minister, and that he should be happy to com-  
ply with her wish. He accordingly knelt down  
and prayed fervently that the gates of heaven  
might be opened—that showers might descend  
and refresh the earth. He then arose from his  
knees, and having thanked his hostess, bade  
her good day, mounted his horse and departed.  
But he had not been gone more than an hour,  
when the clouds began to gather, and a tremen-  
dous shower of rain and hail descended, and  
with such force as to wash the contents of the  
old lady's garden clear out of the ground.

"There," said she, "that's always the way  
with these Methodist; they never undertake  
to do anything, but they always overdo it!"

**An Unreasonable Request.**

When the United States army started for Utah,  
there was a scarcity of transportation, or, in  
other words, there was too few baggage wagons.  
Now, every soldier knows how like the  
apple of one's eye are these same baggage wagons,  
drawn, as they are, by six mules, on the  
long marches across the plains.

A colonel of dragoons, who had commands of  
one of the columns, restricted the officers very  
much in their allowance of baggage, and was  
most bitter if any one tried to exceed the just  
amount.

One morning the colonel met one of his cap-  
tains, (a dragoon, of course,) when he burst out  
as follows:

"Captain, do you know what these artillery  
officers want to take across the plains?"

"No, Colonel, I do not," said the captain,  
with an inquiring look.

"Well," said he, "if you'll believe me, there's  
one of 'em wants to take across a box of books!"

"Books!" exclaimed the captain; "what next,  
I wonder? Now, Colonel, I have but little to  
take across myself—nothing, in fact, but a bar-  
rel of whiskey."

"Of course, Captain; anything in reason,  
anything in reason; but the idea of carrying a  
parcel of books across that stretch, is a little  
more than I can stand!"

**Revolutionary Anecdote.**

Mr. B., a merchant of Providence, Rhode  
Island, and a man celebrated afterwards for his  
liberality and public spirit, was the owner of a  
most fortunate privateer which sailed out of the  
port of Providence. On one occasion, when  
she had just landed a cargo of sugar, taken from  
a very rich prize, in rolling it into the yard one  
of the high-racks stove, and a quantity of sugar  
fell out. A poor woman in the neighborhood,  
seeing the disaster, ran and filled her apron.  
Mr. B. from the loft of his store, called out:

"What are you doing there?"

"Privateering, sir!" answered the poor wo-  
man, looking up.

The retort was so forcible, that the merchant  
immediately made her a present of the entire  
cargo.

A drunken youth got out of his calculation,  
and was dozing in the street, when the bells  
rung him by their ringing for fire. "Cried he,  
ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen." "Nine  
he." "Well, if this isn't later than I ever knew  
it!"

A gentleman who, at breakfast, the other  
morning, broke an egg, and disturbed the re-  
pose of a sentimental-looking biddy, called the  
waiter, and insinuated that he did not like to  
have a bill presented "till he had done eating."

A lad asked a physician whether snuff was  
injurious to the brain?

"No," said he, "for nobody who has any  
brains ever takes snuff."

The Wheel of Fortune must have originally  
belonged to an omnibus, for it is continually  
"taking up" and "putting down" people.

When a young man complains bitterly that a  
young lady has no heart, it is a pretty certain  
sign that she at least has his.

An aged bachelor, being asked if he had ever  
witnessed a public execution, replied: "No,  
but I once saw a marriage."

Husbands and letter paper should always be  
well ruled.

**Fruits.**

The following is thrice receipts in one:—Put a pound of the crumbs of bread to soak in cold water take the same quantity of any kind of boiled or roasted meat, a little fat, which chop in dice rather fine; press the water out of the bread, put in the pan two ounces of butter, lard, or dripping, with two teaspoonful of chopped onions; fry two minutes, add the bread, stir with a wooden spoon until rather dry then add the meat, season with a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, a little grated nutmeg, if handy; stir till quite hot; then add two eggs, one at a time, mix very quick, and pour on a dish to cool.

Then roll it into the shape of small eggs, then in flour; egg them and bread crumbs; fry a nice yellow color; serve plain or with any sharp or other sauce you fancy.

Innumerable are the receipts that can be made in this way: in fact, from everything that is eatable, and at any season of the year—from the remains of meat, poultry, game, fish and vegetables, using the same amount of seasoning. Bread soaked in milk is better. The same can be done with chopped dried fruits, and preserved fruits, using a quarter of a pound more bread; fry, and sift powdered sugar and cinnamon over. Cream may be used for fruits or curds.

They may also be fried in butter, like fritters instead of bread crumbs.

There is no end to what may be done with these receipts. They may be fried, and when cold, put between paste, cut into nice pieces of any shape and baked. They can be ornamented, and made worthy the table of the greatest epicure, if the bread be soaked in cream, and spirits or liquor introduced into them.—*Soyer's Cookery for the People.*

**A Cure for Diarrhea.**

Numerous requests having been made to republish the recipe for diarrhea and cholera symptoms, which we gave in our paper several weeks ago, and which was used during the Mexican war with great success, we give it below, with a very important correction of an error made in the first formula, as to the size of the dose to be given:

Laudanum	2 ounces.
Spirits of Camphor	2 ounces.
Essence of Peppermint	2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne	2 ounces.
Tincture of Cayenne Pepper	2 drachms.
Tincture of Ginger	1 ounce.

Mix all together. Dose—a teaspoonful in a little water, or a half teaspoonful repeated in an hour afterwards in a tablespoonful of brandy. This preparation will check diarrhea in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholera; it has been used with great success, to restore reaction, by outward application.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**Blistered Feet.**

I had for several years two sons at school at Geneva, Switzerland. In their vacation they in company with their tutor, made excursions through Switzerland, Italy, Germany, &c., on foot, bearing their knapsacks containing their necessary wants for a month. They were provided with a small bar of common brown soap, and before putting on their stockings turned them inside out and rubbed the soap well into the threads of them; consequently they never became foot sore, or had blistered feet. Let our volunteers try it, and my word for it they won't complain of sore or blistered feet.

**Rhubarb Wine.**

The stalks are usually ground and pressed in small portable cider mills, or the juice may be expressed in any way most convenient. One hundred pounds of stalks will make about ten gallons of juice. The custom is we believe to add about a gallon of water to each gallon of juice, and some six or seven pounds of sugar. Put into a cask, leaving the bung out, and fill up as fermentation progresses. When sufficiently worked, bung up. It may then be bottled off at leisure. Isinglass is sometimes used for refining.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**To Kill Cockroaches.**

Mix equal quantities of red lead and Indian Meal with molasses, making it about the consistency of paste. It is known to be a certain exterminator of roaches. A friend who was troubled with thousands upon thousands of them rid his house of them in a few nights by the mixture. Put it upon iron plates, and set it where the vermin are thickest, and they will soon help themselves without further invitation.

**Neutralizing Poison.**

The treatment of persons poisoned has hitherto been that of a chemical decomposition of the poisonous substances. It is now proposed to correct their effects by another method—that of administering poisons of a depressing character, to counteract those of an exciting one. This is the New Italian practice. Thus laudanum has been neutralized by belladonna.

**Good Yeast.**

Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and half an oz. of salt in two gallons of water, for an hour. When nearly cold bottle and cork it closely. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours and one pint will make eighteen pounds of bread.

**Cure for the Earache.**

Prepare a mixture of sweet almonds and laudanum, and put it into the ear; or apply a small poultice, in which is put a raw chopped clove of garlic; or, roast a small onion, and put as much of the inside into the ear as you conveniently can.

**How to Tie a Bag.**

Double a string, put it around the bag, and pass the two loose ends through the loop at the other end, then draw one loose end away and the other in the contrary direction, take one or two turns, and then tie.

**Soldiers Bled to Death.**

In the old war every soldier was advised to carry a string, to be tied round a bleeding limb and be twisted tight with a stick or ramrod, until a surgeon could be found. **OLD SOLDIERS.**

**Top Overs.**

Stir together one cup of flour, one of sweet milk, one beaten egg, and butter the size of a walnut. Bake in small tin rounds, and they will be excellent for breakfast cakes.

**Raisin Cake.**

One and a half cups of cream, one cup of butter, three eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, one pound of raisins, cloves, cinnamon, and one teaspoon of soda.

**Cure for Lockjaw.**

The application of a poulticed beef to a wound in the foot or hand is said to be a sure preventive of lockjaw.

It is said that a fly will not enter a room in which a wreath of walnut leaves has been hung up. The experiment is worth trying.

A complete assortment of all sizes and patterns of

**Cook, Farrier, and Heating Stoves**  
comprising the latest and most improved styles together with

**TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE,**  
in any quantity to suit the market—all of which will be sold "dirt cheap," for the CASH!

We have also on hand—


**BAR IRON AND STEEL,**  
of various kinds, to suit the trade. And last though not least, we will keep a complete assortment of

**MOLINE PLOWS,**  
which, for good qualities, are unsurpassed by any other in use.

White Cloud, April 5, 1890-1y.

1890. 1890

**HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.**  
**SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.**



**TRAINS EAST.**

Passenger Express Leaves St. Joseph 6 A. M.  
Stock Train " " 4 P. M.  
Freight " " A. M.

**TRAINS WEST.**

Passenger Express arrives at St. Joe. 9:30 P.  
Emigrant Train " " 8:30 A. M.  
Freight " " 3:30 P. M.

Freight Train has Passenger Car attached.  
Close connections made by each Train with Mississippi boats and all Eastern Railroads.  
Tickets sold to all principal places in the country.

The most ample provisions for taking Stock with care and dispatch, and at the lowest rates.  
Connections made at St. Joseph with Packet up and down the river, and with stage lines to all parts of Kansas.

J. T. K. HAYWARD, General Sup't.  
Capt. CUDDELL, Assistant Superintendent.  
P. B. GROUT, Gen. Ticket Agent.  
Jas. LOOMIS, Gen. Freight Ag't, Hannibal Mo.  
D. SAWIN, General Agent.

**CONFECTIONERY!**  
**Wholesale and Retail!**

**THE** undersigned has permanently located in White Cloud, at the stand recently occupied by Henry Beckett, where he has opened out, and is constantly receiving, large stocks of

**CANDIES OF ALL KINDS,**  
of the very best quality!

**OYSTERS AND SARDINES**  
**Oranges and Lemons!**

**CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO**  
**RAISINS AND FIGS!**  
**NUTS OF ALL KINDS!**

**Lemon Syrup and Fresh Peaches**  
**Toys and Perfumery!**

**ALSO:**  
**The Choicest Wines and Liquors,**  
**Lager Beer, and Old Cider Vinegar**

**LIKEWISE:**  
**FLOUR AND MEAL,**  
**STONE WARE, SUGAR, BUTTER,**  
*Together with*  
**SODA CRACKERS, CHEESE**  
**Bread, Pies, Cakes,**  
and eatables of all kinds!

**Ice Cream** once or twice each week.

I have also

**The Finest Quality Rifle Powder, Shot Caps, and Lead!**

A call is solicited from all persons wishing to purchase any article in my line, either at wholesale or retail, as I feel confident that I can fill orders at as reasonable figures as any house in this upper country.

**JAMES M. BECKETT.**  
White Cloud, June 14, 1890-4f.

**THE UNION**

**Must be Preserved**

**A** CRISIS is upon the country, and it is the duty of every patriot to direct his efforts toward averting the impending calamity. To this end, two things are essentially necessary to wit: the most rigid economy, and a regard for the welfare and best interests of every citizen. Determined to do his part in the good work, to the utmost of his power,

**SAMUEL L. JENNINGS**  
has replenished his stock of

**Dry Goods,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**Hats and Caps,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**CLOTHING,**  
**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,**  
**Furniture and Mattresses,**  
**Flour and Meal,**  
**Whiskey and other Choice Liquors**  
**NOTIONS,**  
**AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT**  
**IN VARIETY STORES!**

All of which will be sold

**CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!**  
White Cloud, January 17, 1861-4f.

**EDWIN H. GRANT,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC, AND**  
**REAL ESTATE AGENT,**  
[OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.]  
**HIAWATHA, BROWN CO., KANSAS.**  
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in Brown and the adjoining Counties  
dec. 22, 59-1y

**Notice.**  
MY accounts having been made out for the past year, friends will render me an especial favor by prompt settlement. These accounts are individually small in amount, but the aggregate, if promptly paid, would add essentially in meeting pending obligations.  
Jan. 24, 61-4f. C. DANA SAYRS.

**C. D. & H. F. SAYRS,**  
WILL continue to supply the trade with all Goods usually kept in a country store. Having a well assorted stock, purchased from the Eastern cities, we flatter ourselves that we can sell as low as the lowest. Our motto is: "Small profits and quick sales."  
Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods.  
[Jan. 24, 61-4f.]

**Notice.**  
**THE** undersigned have formed a co-partnership and will continue to keep a general assortment of Goods for country trade. We solicit a continuance of the patronage extended to the old firm.  
C. DANA SAYRS,  
HENRI F. SAYRS.

White Cloud, January 24, 1861-4f.

BALTIMORE, MD., January 15, 1859.

Col. S. COOPER, Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

SIR:—The Light Artillery Board assembled by Section of the War Department, and Special Orders No. 116, of 1858, has the honor to submit a revised system of Light Artillery Tactics and Regulations recommended for that arm.

WM. H. FRENCH, Bt. Major,  
Adjutant General, Light Artillery.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,  
Captain Second Artillery.  
HENRY J. HUNT, Bt. Major,  
Captain Second Artillery.

**HARDEE'S TACTICS,**  
Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, for the exercise of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, acting as Light Infantry or Rifemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. HARDEE, U. S. A. Vol. I.—SCHOOLS OF THE SOLDIER AND COMPANY; INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS. Vol. II.—SCHOOLS OF THE BATTALION.

Two vols. complete, \$1.50.

"An Act to establish a uniform mode of Discipline and Field Exercise for the Militia of the United States."

"Section 1. That the system of discipline and field exercise which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the regular Army of the United States in the different corps of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and in the militia, and in the exercises and discipline of the said corps, respectively, throughout the United States."

Approved, Washington, May 12, 1820.

**CAVALRY TACTICS.**  
Published by order of the War Department. By Major-General D. COOPER, U. S. A. Second Edition. PLATOON AND OF THE SQUADRON; DISMOUNTED. PLATOON—SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER; AND OF THE PLATOON AND OF THE SQUADRON MOUNTED. THIRD PART—EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT.

Three vols. 18mo. \$3.75.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,  
February 10, 1841.

The system of Cavalry Tactics adapted to the organization of Dragoon regiments, having been approved by the Committee of the United States is now published for the government of the said service.

Accordingly, instructions in the same will be given after the method pointed out therein, and the additions to, or departures from the exercises and manoeuvres laid down in this system are positively forbidden.

J. R. POINSETT,  
Secretary of War.

**MCCLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISES.**  
Manual of Bayonet Exercises. Prepared for the use of the Army of the United States. By GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Captain First Regiment Cavalry, U. S. A. Printed by order of the War Department.

One vol. 12mo. \$1.25.

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1851.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.

SIR:—Herewith I have the honor to submit a system of Bayonet Exercise, translated from the French by Captain Geo. B. McClellan Corps Engineers, U. S. Army.

An strongly recommended by being printed for distribution to the Army, that it be made by regulation, a part of the "System of Instruction."

The inclosed extracts from reports of the Inspector General, set forth the value.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect,  
Your most obedient servant.

Approved. WINFIELD SCOTT.  
C. M. CONRAD,  
Secretary of War.

January 2, 1852.

R. JONES, Adjutant-General.

Any of the above works forwarded by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States on receipt of the published price. Remittances can be made in gold dollars and postage stamps.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,  
Bookellers, Publishers, and Stationers,  
Nos. 22 and 24 North Fourth Street,  
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The proprietor of the "New York Path-Finder," desiring to assist his country in the defence of his country, the honor of the Star and Stripes, and the supremacy of the Constitution, proposes to establish a Weekly Journal devoted to the progress of the war, by land and sea, and the ENLIGHTENED AND THE BEDEVILLED THE PATRIOTIC FUND, for the support of the Volunteers and their Families. It will be entitled

**"THE NEW YORK  
NAVAL AND MILITARY PATH-FINDER."**

A large Four-Page Paper, and will contain a full and reliable account of the movements of the United States forces; the doings of the Rebel Army, and every item of news of the least interest connected with the great Struggle. As the publisher, will reap no advantage from this undertaking, it is hoped that that they will be patronized as becomes a people determined to support the Union, and succor and maintain its brave defenders and their Wives and Families.

**THE NAVAL AND MILITARY PATH-FINDER** will be published on Monday next, the 29th of April, and every succeeding Monday.

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Shorter Periods in proportion.

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GREAT SPEECH FOR THE UNION.**

This superb Engraving measuring 30x36 inches, representing one of the sublimest scenes ever enacted in that august assembly, the Senate of the United States, exhibits this immortal "Defender of the Constitution," as he addressed that body on the great Compromise measures of 1850. Around him may be seen the daguerrotypy likenesses of more than one hundred Senators and distinguished strangers drawn within the Hall, 13 cents in addition will be required. Agents wanted.

Address, BURNETT & CO.,  
Room No. 11, 64 Nassau Street, N. Y.

**REAPERS & MOWERS!**  
Manny's Patent, Adjustable, Self-Raking Mower and Reaper Combined!

It is now conceded to be the best Reaping Machine extant. It has been brought nearer to perfection than any other, is more simply constructed, and will do better work. The reaper can be detached in a moment's time, thus adapting it to the reaping and mowing of fallen and tangled grain and grass. Testimonials as to the value and superiority of this Machine have been drawn from all quarters, and a trial is all that is needed to give entire satisfaction. Its comparative cheapness is by no means an unimportant consideration.

Manufactured at Freeport, Illinois.

Price of Mowers, at the above place, \$145 cash.  
" Self-Raking Attachment, 20, cash.  
" 25, cash.  
I am agent for the sale of these Machines.  
N. B. WHITNEY.

White Cloud, April 18, 1861-2.

**Cheaper than Ever**  
**STEAM SAW MILL**  
**Full Blast**

THE undersigned, proprietors of the White Cloud Steam Saw Mill, take pleasure in announcing to the public, that their mill is the very best order, and they have commenced operations for the season. They are prepared to do sawing of every kind and description, on the shortest notice. They will saw on the halves, or for money, very cheap. They will constantly keep on hand

**ALL KINDS OF LUMBER:**  
which they will sell a little cheaper than can be had anywhere else, for Cash, or to good men on short time. They also have an excellent Lath Mill, and are prepared at all times to furnish LATHES in any quantity, at low rates.

Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves that we can do just what we say.

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they will secure in like manner,  
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There are some who are serious, susceptible, and nervous. One who at first could have been easily remedied, or perhaps better still, not at all treated, has become a case of disease, not only ruining the health of the sufferer, but entailing ruin upon thousands and tens of thousands, by establishing broken constitutions, nervous diseases and pecuniary prospects of the whole nation. Let every sensible woman

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How many are suffering from such ailments as irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the strength of others, the dreadfulness of their results, and for which their delicacy renders them ignorant, and blind!

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*Extract of a letter from a gentleman to Dayton, Ohio.*

DATUM, May 1, 1867.

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